BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive he sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1860. NO. 46.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,..... 1 00
Do. do. 2 do 1 25
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

ORRELL & GRADY,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &C.
No. 18 COURTLANDT ST.,
Up Stairs,
NEW YORK.

D. D. ORRELL, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.
B. F. GRADY, late of Wilmington, N. C.
May 11th, 1860 211-1w—38-3m

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 15 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860.—33-6m.*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET, *New Journal Building,* Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

F. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.*

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 15th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

Professional and Business Cards.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner, Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166 1m—30-1y.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.
BEAUFORT, N. C.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. The House is located in the most eligible and pleasant situation for a Summer Resort in Eastern North Carolina, being immediately in front of the inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, with not the least obstacle to obscure the view either of "Old Ocean," Core Sound, Bogue Sound, or the Town of Beaufort.
As the FISHING GROUND as the Harbor affords is immediately in front of colorades which surround the Southern and Western portion of the building, affording to the boarders the opportunity of angling without exposure to the sun, while seated under the colorades or from their chamber windows if they prefer, as the House is situated immediately over the water.
The beautiful and varied views, presented to the visitors, from this location, are alone worth a trial of this establishment. The object of the proprietors has been to render this the most attractive resort North or South—nature and climate having been most bountiful to this favored spot, leaving but little to art to improve.
The proprietors have added to the establi-hment
BATHING HOUSES,
sufficiently large to swim in, and so situated that baths can be taken at any hour, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, who wish to indulge in this pleasant and healthy pastime. To invalids, bathing in salt water is undoubtedly conducive to the health. Should persons prefer it, they can bathe in the ocean, serf or sound, immediately contiguous to the House.
We have a STEAMBOAT that will always be in readiness to convey passengers from Morehead City, the terminus of the A. & N. C. Railroad, to the Atlantic House, making also daily excursions about the Harbor.
A good Band of Music has been secured for the season.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
T. A. GRANGER, Superintendent.
May 17th, 1860. 38-tf

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole authorized Agents for above.
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES.
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style, quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,* a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
*** Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

Schools.

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.
THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 16th of July, and close on the 30th of November. Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged to the close. Deductions made only at our option. Board and tuition as heretofore. One half of the tuition payable in advance, and the other at the close of the Session.
P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
Mrs REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "
Duplin County, July 2, 1860.—15-4t

THE WILSON SCHOOLS.
WILSON, N. C.
BY MR. & MRS RICHARDSON.
AIDED by a corps of Ten assistant Teachers. The Fall Term commences on Thursday the 19th of July. For a Catalogue address the Principal. D. S. RICHARDSON.
June 19th, 1860. 244-1t—43-1m

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the low est New York prices.

☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & Co.'s celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE-POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at shortest notice, at *Baltimore prices,* adding Freight and Exchange.
Circulars containing full list of articles, with prices, may be had on application to ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1860.—8-1y*

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."
ANY LADY or Gentleman in the United States, possessing a capital of from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp),
W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
March 1, 1860. 27-6m.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

SELLING OUT AT COST FOR CASH!
WE HAVE THIS DAY commenced selling out our *GOODS AT COST,* to which we invite the particular attention of our friends and customers.
WHITEHEAD & SOUTHERLAND.
Kenansville, N. C., June 28th, 1860. 44-4t

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

TURPENTINE BARRELS.

1,000 TURPENTINE BARRELS of prime quality—recently emptied. For sale by
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
June 20, 1860. 345-6t343-4t*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December* 12th, 1859.
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.
—
I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.
No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.
That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.
Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatuency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.
So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 11, 1860. 108-1aweow—20-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.—We believe it the
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.
JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

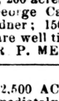
For Sale and to Let.

NOTICE.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
BY VIRTUE of authority in the last Will and Testament of Charles Henry, deceased, will be exposed to sale at Colley Mills, on Thursday, the 12th day of July next, on six months credit, the real estate of said deceased in North Carolina, except the Dower of his widow, lying on Colley and Lyon, containing in the whole about 3,400 acres. Bond and approved sureties required.
P. MURPHY, Administrator,
June 21, 1860—43-ts With the Will Annexed.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alex. Carter. The lot contains six acres of good garden soil and some fruit trees, good water, &c. The improvements are a two story dwelling house and necessary outbildings.
Also, a vacant lot near the Court House. Terms accommodating. L. H. ROBINSON.
ELIZABETHTOWN, June 8th, 1860. 42-6t

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 300 acres, situated in the lower part of Onslow county, adjoining the town of Swansboro', and immediately on the Sound opposite Bogue Inlet, two miles from the Ocean.

The land is of an excellent quality, adapted to Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Cotton and Ground Peas. There is a two horse farm under cultivation, the balance is wood land which is of good quality to clear for cultivation. The facilities for manuring are equal to any in the State.
There is a good two story Dwelling House with eight rooms, with a dining room attached 16 by 20 feet, two stories; also, a good double Kitchen, Smoke House, Stables, Corn House and Negro Houses, all in good repair.
There is a good Male and Female Academy within a few hundred yards of the place in successful operation, which makes this a desirable place for a person wishing to educate a family of children; also to enjoy the luxuries of the water, which abounds in all kinds of fish, oysters, &c., &c. This place is unequalled for health in the Eastern part of the State, as the dwelling is pleasantly situated on a bluff, close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the house, which makes it one of the most pleasant residences in Eastern North Carolina, Beaufort not excepted.
The above premises are within 18 miles of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad by land, or 25 miles by water from Morehead City, through Bogue Sound, where there is constant passing by lighters.
I will take pleasure in showing the place to any person wishing to purchase, or any letters addressed to me at this place will receive prompt attention.
C. B. GLOVER.
Swansboro', N. C., April 12th, 1860. 40-6w
Raleigh Standard insert six weeks and send bill to this office immediately for collection.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possess on of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Punkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, the following tracts of Land:
Twelve Hundred Acres immediately on the White Lake, in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizabethtown, and two miles and a half from the Little Sugar Loaf, on the Cape Fear River. This land is as good for farming as any in this county, there being six or seven hundred acres of good SWAMP, the most of which is drained, fifty acres under cultivation that will produce from forty to fifty bushels per acre. There are Houses on this tract and two tasks of Turpentine Box s. Also, 150 acres adjoining the Lands of Daniel Johnson and Wm Bordeaux Also, 200 acres adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Melvin and George Cain: 320 acres adjoining Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 150 adjoining John Cain,—the last mentioned lands are well timbered.
April 13, 1860.—34 3m K P. MELVIN.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.

The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION and LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.

On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.
ALL PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders, and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.
W. F. DOZIER,
May 3, 1860—36-6m.* Attorney for Claimants.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of New Hanover County, on the 22d of March, 1859, a deaf and dumb negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, black; supposed to belong to Samuel A. Marsteller, Prince William County, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. ROBINSON & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt personal attention. C. H. ROBINSON.
March 9, 1860—158&39 H. H. ROBINSON.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.—SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.
Jos. H. Flanner vs. James R. Gilmore & Co. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, James R. Gilmore and Frederick K dder, are non-residents: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

Democratic Nominees for the Legislature.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

For the Senate:
ELI W. HALL.

For the House of Commons:
S. J. PERSON,
DANIEL SHAW.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

Appointments.

The Candidates for the Legislature have agreed upon the following appointments, and will address the people of New Hanover County accordingly :

Rocky Point,	Monday,	" 16th
South Washington,	Tuesday,	" 17th
Upper Black River,	Wednesday,	" 18th
Piney Woods,	Thursday,	" 19th
Moore's Creek,	Friday,	" 20th
Caintuck,	Saturday,	" 21st
Long Creek,	Monday,	" 23d

Candidates For Governor.

We have been requested to state that the candidates for Governor will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places :
Rutherfordton, Rutherford, Wednesday, July 11.

It Should Not be Forgotten,

That on the first Thursday in August next, we will be called upon to vote for Governor and members of the State Legislature, as well as for Sheriff. Some persons appear to forget this, or, professing to be Democrats, seem disposed to sacrifice all party considerations—all respect for the success of the candidate for the Gubernatorial chair in their anxiety to carry the election for a particular candidate for Sheriff. Now, we ask of all Democrats, if this is just to their party, to their principles, or to their candidates? Is it possible that any can be thus lukewarm, now that the Democratic party of North Carolina is, for the time being, under the shadow of difficulty and embarrassment, because of its stern adherence to principle? Is it possible that any can be so mercenary as to bask in the sunshine of Democratic prosperity, yet be ready either to abandon the party or to give it a cold and heartless support at the very first breath of vicissitude?

But we trust for the credit of our people that there are few such persons, and, may we add still fewer who would barter any principle for the mere personal success of any individual. We have heard—others we suppose have heard—for the rumor is a current one on the streets—that to some extent, at least, a system of swapping votes for Sheriff and Governor has been set on foot—as thus, A, a member of the opposition is to vote for a particular candidate for Sheriff, provided B, a Democrat, votes for Pool, the opposition candidate for Governor. We do not wish to particularize—we cast no reflection upon either of the candidates for Sheriff, both of whom we regard as personal and political friends.—We simply call attention to the state of things said to exist—to its injustice to Gov. Ellis—to its sacrifice of principle—we ask of the candidates for Sheriff to give it their attention. We beg of them to remember that *they*, too, are Democrats, and while we do not, and ought not to ask them to carry their politics into the office to which they aspire or into the canvass therefor, they ought not to suffer anything to be done for their promotion at such a sacrifice of principle as the rumored operation, above referred to, would indicate. We ask of the people of the County generally, and of the Democrats in particular, to keep a watch upon any such operations and indignantly frown them down. Let there be a fair fight for Governor, and a fair fight too for Sheriff. We do not seek to interfere in any way with the Sheriffs' contests, let not the contest of professing Democrats aspirants for the office of Sheriff, be carried on at the expense and to the detriment of the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Democrats of the County will hold those, if any, who do so, to a strict account, and they will do right.

☞ We publish in another column a letter from Wm. A. Allen, Esq., of Duplin County, the Democratic elector for this district. Mr. Allen speaks out boldly, plainly and unequivocally. He will be most fully sustained by his district. He, we know, is no disunionist, and the charge of disunion sentiments against those who prefer adherence to principle is futile as it is gratuitous. We must all learn to bear and forbear. Like Mr. Allen, although our prepossessions are all for Breckinridge and Lane, and for the platform on which they stand, we yet, after Mr. Breckinridge, prefer Mr. Douglas to any other Presidential Candidate now before the people.

We need hardly call the attention of our friends of the Democratic press in Fayetteville to the request at the close of Mr. Allen's letter. We feel assured that they will cheerfully comply by giving Mr. A's. letter a place in their columns. We commend its spirit to our Democratic brethren in all parts of the State.

One thing more we will say—that is that we fully agree with Mr. Allen that the electors must speak out before the people and state distinctly who they are for. We know the gentlemen who have proposed a resort to the plan adopted in 1824, namely, of running electors unpledged to any particular candidates for Presidency and Vice Presidency, and knowing them, we feel assured of the purity of their motives, although convinced that their plan is practically impossible at this day. No doubt all the gentlemen chosen as electors fully realize this.

☞ We understand that the following gentlemen are Candidates in Duplin County :

For the Senate.—Dr. James G. Dickson, and Wm. Ward, Esq.

For the Commons.—J. D. Stanford, Z. Smith, J. G. Branch, and Wm. L. Hodges, Esqrs.

For Sheriff.—Thos. J. Carr, Grady Outlaw, and Kinsey Jones, Esqrs.

In another column will be found the list of appointments made by A. J. Jones, Esq., Opposition candidate for the Senate in the District composed of Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus.

We are authorized to state that John D. Taylor, Esq., the regularly nominated Democratic candidate, will meet Mr. Jones at every point where his health and engagements will possibly permit him to do so.

☞ Twenty minutes after ten and ninety degrees in a *cool* place. What will it be before three o'clock?—Blessed be the man who invented ice, or the keeping of it for summer use.

Twelve o'clock and no higher, thank goodness.

The Crops, Etc.

A brief trip to Raleigh, taken during the close of the last week, afforded us an opportunity of seeing and enquiring about the state of the crops in Duplin, Wayne, Johnston and Wake. We are sorry to say that our information so gained, is not encouraging. The corn down in New Hanover and Duplin looks better than it does farther up. In part of Wayne, Johnston and Wake, the crops both of corn and cotton look "sorry." The cold Spring prevented a "stand" of cotton being obtained, so that frequently, even where the plants are healthy and vigorous, they are altogether too scattering to promise anything like a remunerative yield. The older corn appeared a good deal "fired" by the late excessive heat and drought, while the late corn don't grow at all, from the same cause. The water courses are also very low. Pretty large streams, like Rockfish Creek, which is crossed by the Railroad at the line between N. Hanover and Duplin, look very much used up. Little River, above Goldsboro', is *very* little, indeed. A few good "seasons" may bring things out, but it is questionable indeed, whether a full crop can be hoped for.

At Goldsboro' we had the pleasure of meeting the Editors of the *Rough Notes*, as well as other friends.—From all we could learn, there appears to be almost perfect unanimity among the Democrats of the Second District in favor of Breckinridge and Lane. Our friend, Mr. Robinson, we were pleased to find in the enjoyment of good health, and also speaking encouragingly of our party prospects. Things are all coming right. The *Rough Notes*, under the charge of its able Editor, is bound to do good service for the Democratic party. It bids fair to become a permanent success—a fixed fact. Let the people of the Second District give to the Messrs. Robinson the encouragement they deserve, and they will be amply repaid.

The Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting on the 3d instant was quite a jubilee. There are not, as we are credibly informed, half a dozen Democrats in Wayne county who do not go the Breckinridge nomination, not only with pleasure, but enthusiasm. Some little fuss is made down towards Newbern, but it lacks any foundation, and amounts to nothing.

Our accounts from different parts of the State all point to the same conclusion, namely—that Breckinridge and Lane are cordially taken up by the overwhelming majority of all the Democrats in all parts of the State.—Such was the tenor of conversations we had with gentlemen from all sections. We do not say that there are not, in different counties, Democrats whose predilections were for Mr. Douglas, but we find that they are gradually yielding these predilections, and, like good Democrats, lending their influence to promote the harmony of the party and render its action that of a unit This they can more easily do, since to Breckinridge and Lane not even the most prejudiced can urge an objection.

All reports from the West are encouraging to the friends of Ellis. He will not lose in the West. The spirit of the Democratic party is now thoroughly aroused in that section. Our opponents have been having the fighting and the talking all to themselves. The Democrats are taking a hand now and the current is setting the other way.

Why Threaten or Recriminate?

Being sincerely anxious to promote the harmony and success of the Democratic party in this State, we have striven to avoid any bitterness of tone towards the minority of the delegation from this State, whose course differed from ours during the Convention week at Baltimore. We desire still to pursue the same course. We desire to abstain from any reflection upon the motives of others, while we claim the same consideration for ourselves.

After our return from Baltimore, indeed on the Tuesday following, we published an article headed "The Convention," which article has since had a pretty extensive circulation throughout the State. In that article after setting forth the grounds of our own action, and, as we believed, of the action of the majority of the delegation with whom we acted, we said, speaking of the great majority of our delegation : "They do not attack any who differ from them—they simply ask a fair and candid examination of their own course."

We did not presume to speak with any more authority on behalf of the majority of the North Carolina delegation, than a knowledge of the facts and a community of sentiment might seem to permit. We then used the following expressions which we now reiterate : "To those of our brother delegates who differed with us at Baltimore, we have none but friendly feelings—we seek no controversy with any of the few Democrats who may prefer Judge Douglas after the events that have occurred. We have stated our own case. We now counsel harmony."

That our course should have been attacked by outsiders and papers of anonymous politics, we might reasonably have expected, and, indeed, did expect, but must confess to much surprise and more disappointment at reading an article in the last issue of the Raleigh *Standard*. We cannot but regard that article as something very like a declaration of war upon those who were chosen as the colleagues of the Editor of that paper,—at least as an arraignment of their course, and an implied impugnment of their motives, although we will not permit ourselves to think that Mr. Holden so intended it. If the *Standard*, or the Editor of the *Standard* becomes involved in unfriendly discussions with some papers in the State, we must acknowledge ourselves unable to see why this unfriendliness and attendant tone of defiance should be carried beyond the requirements of the case, or be made to assume an air of menace towards others. Why should such language as the following be employed?—"On the part of the National Democrats of the State we *demand* terms at the hands of the supporters of this irregular ticket. We have proposed and sued and implored in vain;" or, again—"We know the nature of the combination that exists, but we defy the worst that selfishness and ambition can accomplish."—After threatening various things, in which William L. Yancey is mixed up, the *Standard* says—"We tell gentlemen that we will do this *and more* if this warfare is kept up against us." And further, the *Standard* adds : "The truth is, a great battle is to be fought in this State sooner or later between the *people* on the one hand and *privilege* on the other, and between Union and disunion," and so on.

If Mr. Holden assumes the virtue of exclusive nationality for himself and those who, like him, regard the nominees of a majority of the delegations from Democratic States as an irregular and sectional ticket, he will have hard work reading out all the Democrats to be met with in these capes and elsewhere. It will not be so easy either, to read out the majority of the delegation, and it will take something more than a repetition of the cuckoo cry of "William L. Yancey" to make anybody think for a moment that John C. Breckenridge or Joseph Lane would be the candidates of a sectional or disunion party. The cant of "the *people* and *privilege*" is unworthy of Mr. Holden.

We must think that the article in the *Standard* of Saturday betrays the influence of excited feeling,—of irritation, rather than the cool judgment of the prudent democratic organ with which for many years we had taken a pride and pleasure in acting, and from which we would separate with sincere regret, but the time has come for a very open although courteous expression of opinion.

A friend in Charlotte writes to us as follows :—Nearly every Democrat in this part of the State, as far as I can learn, is for Breckinridge and Lane, and I think we can soon make it entirely unanimous

DECREASING.—The population of Providence, R. I., is about 50,000 by the census just taken—a decrease.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee.

We give below the proceedings of the Committee, which assembled in this City on Saturday last.

At this particular crisis it was thought best to take no steps towards holding a State Convention. It was anticipated that if meetings to appoint delegates to a State Convention should be held during the month of July, the diversity of opinion which exists among Democrats with reference to the action at Baltimore would exhibit itself in such a way as would probably injuriously affect our State elections.

But though the Committee made no recommendation looking to a Convention at this time, it does not follow that a Convention will not be held before the November election. *Some authoritative action should certainly be taken, either by a Convention or by the Democratic State Committee, by which the whole Democracy of the State will be able to unite on the same Electoral ticket.*

We cordially concur with the Committee with reference to the State elections. "Laying aside all divisions, and reconciling all differences" for the present, let us unite in the good work of re-electing Gov. Ellis and securing the Legislature. And as the candidates for the Legislature are about taking the stump in the various counties, we would respectfully but earnestly urge upon them the importance of sustaining Gov. Ellis and of presenting his claims as the Democratic candidate fully before the people. Much, very much can be accomplished in this way. Let us all—presses, candidates, and working Democrats—resolve to do our duty by our gallant standard-bearer. He is doing his duty ably and faithfully. Let us sustain and encourage him. Let us "warn the Committees" of the various counties to work from this time up to the day of the election, and especially *on* that day. Hundreds—nay, thousands of votes may be saved on election day. Let us prepare for it by appointing precinct men, and by such other instrumentalities as may be necessary. It is idle to plant and cultivate the crop and then neglect to gather it.

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party of North-Carolina, in the City of Raleigh, on the 7th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That we deem it expedient to defer any recommendation looking to a Convention, or any other additional party action, until after further consultation with our Democratic brethren throughout the State.

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly recommend to all good Democrats to rally for our State ticket for Governor and Legislature on the 1st Thursday in August next, laying aside all divisions and reconciling all differences, convinced, as we are, that harmony alone is necessary to secure a glorious victory.

Resolved, That this Committee adjourn subject to the call of the Chairman, at any time, when he may deem it expedient to issue such call. D. M. BARRINGER,
Chairman, *pro tem.*

In the above article the Raleigh *Standard* appreciates the feelings and wishes of the Executive Committe of the State as we understand them. As a member of that Committee, we may be permitted to say that each and every member is anxious to act with all due respect to the rights and feelings of every member of the Democratic party in North Carolina—nay, to award the fullest consideration to every honest susceptibility.

Among Democrats at all times, if we would remain brethren, as we ought to do, and must do, if we would succeed, it is right to assume purity of motive, and honesty of purpose, as actuating not only those who fully agree with us, but also those who, on some points differ from our notions. Now, although we, for one, believe, and, indeed, know, that the great, the overwhelming majority of the Democratic party in this State, go for Breckinridge and Lane, we seek for more than that—we seek for perfect unanimity—we are disposed not to "crowd" upon any others, but to appeal to their Democratic feelings, to make the party absolutely a unit, and we would offer every honorable opportunity for them so to act as to make it one.

We endorse most fully the remarks of the *Standard* in reference to our State ticket. Let us organize and *act*. We *know* John W. Ellis, and we feel that he ought to be re-elected. It is due to a faithful public servant.

For the Journal.

Exhibition at Oakley.

The second annual exhibition at Oakley came off on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th of June. The crowd which the occasion called forth was the largest by far that we have ever before seen assembled at Oakley.—The students acquitted themselves well, both in examination and exhibition

All their pieces which I heard declaimed, showed the marks of unwearied culture and great pains-taking.

This school has only been in operation about two years, and among the pioneers in the cause, who have manifested so much interest and labored with so much energy and zeal for its success, and whose liberal donations have contributed to the extensive preparations of the school, I cannot fail to record the names of Dugald McMillan, A. J. King, Chas. H. Alexander, D. J. Nixon, S. A. Howard and Amos Atkinson.

If the ability of the scholar may be considered a criterion of the teacher's qualification, I must be allowed to express my opinion in this way, i. e.,—that no school in the State is presided over by a better teacher than that at Oakley has been.

On Thursday morning, the declamatory exhibition came off, and had a Demosthenes or a Cicero been there, they could not have failed applauding some of those efforts as having the peculiar ring of eloquence. The crowded house testified their admiration by unceasing applause. Levi Alexander, F. King and Dugald McMillan, Jr., especially distinguished themselves in declamation.

On Thursday evening, George E. Shepard, Esq., delivered the Literary Address before one of the most intelligent audiences ever assembled in the country. The reputation of the speaker had attracted a great crowd, some from Wilmington, and many from the adjoining county, and, something greatly to be admired, not one of the many was disappointed. Mr. Shepard took no particular subject,—his speech was chiefly advice to the students; how to obtain a good education, and after obtained, how to retain it. All I have to say to the students of Oakley is, to follow the advice of Mr. Shepard, and they will be an honor to their family and a blessing to their country. I heard only one opinion of its merits, and that was of a highly flattering nature. The Trustees will no doubt request a copy for publication, and I hope they may be so successful as to procure it, and let it be read throughout the country.

After the exercises closed, I heard a general invitation extended to the crowd, by some of the very kind neighbors, to attend a Banks-party next day (Friday). I found it very convenient to attend, and I must confess I enjoyed myself to the greatest degree, and I believe every one that I saw did the same. The "beauty and chivalry" of Topsail and the adjacent counties were gathered together; and there were "fair women and brave men." ZETA.

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 3d, 1860.

A called meeting of the New Hanover Agricultural Society was held at the Court House this afternoon, and was organised by the President taking the Chair.

The report of the Committee on Fair Grounds was called for. N. N. Nixon, Esq., on behalf of the Committee reported: That they had examined every suitable location in the neighborhood, and find the parcel of Thirty Acres on the East side of Green's Mill Pond the most eligible and suitable, combining many advantages, besides its vicinity to Town, it being somewhat suburban. That when improved could (besides answering the purpose of Fair Grounds) be let for other purposes.

O. L. Fillyaw offered the following, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be received and adopted, and that they be instructed to purchase the tract of Land recommended.

W. D. Smith offered the following which was adopted :

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the President to fix upon the time for holding the Fair, and also to make out a list of premiums, articles, and the amount of premiums to be paid by the Society.

The following gentlemen constitute that Committee, viz : N. N. Nixon, W. D. Smith, J. M. Foy, D. McMillan, W. B. Meares.

O. L. Fillyaw offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed to prepare the ways and means for holding the Fair for the County.

The persons appointed on this Committee are Luke S. McClammy, W. D. Smith, N. N. Nixon, O. P. Alexander, O. L. Fillyaw, J. M. Foy, A. C. Smith, W. B. Meares, D. McMillan.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned.
W. A. BERRY, President.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY, July 3d, 1860.

Pursuant to notice, the Cadets of the Hillsboro' Military Academy convened for the purpose of testifying their grief at the death of their esteemed Professor, Capt. W. D. Gaillard.

The Chairman, after stating the object of the meeting, appointed, on motion, the following Cadets to draft resolutions, viz : W. Calder, N. A. Gregory, D. C. Waddell, H. P. Jones, M. Manly, and Jno. McRae. On motion of Cadet Waddell, the Chairman was added to the Committee, which, after deliberation, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen proper to deprive us of one who, as a friend and Professor, has gained the love and respect of those over whom he exercised his brief authority; one qualified by nature to fulfil the duties of his station; whose place can never be filled to greater advantage; kind, gentle and benignant, he was beloved by many; pious and moral, he was respected by all; honorable and manly, all knew his presence, all felt his absence: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the sad intelligence which conveys to us the death of our late Professor, Capt. W. D. Gaillard, is heard by the Cadets of this Academy with deep regret and unfeigned sorrow.

Resolved, That in his death, society has lost one who adorned it in all its phases; this Academy, an able and efficient officer; we, an invaluable friend and adviser; his family an ornament in peaceful life, a protector in the time of trouble.

Resolved, That we sincerely share the grief of his greatly bereaved family, and tender to them our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our regret, we, the Cadets of this Academy, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that copies be furnished to the Hillsboro' Recorder, Charleston Courier, Fairfield Herald, Wilmington Journal and South Carolinian.

ROBERT E. CALDER, Chairman.

JOS. W. PREVOST, Secretary.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 3D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Democratic party of this District, in Convention assembled, saw fit to place my name in nomination for the position of Elector several weaks prior to the meeting of the Democratic National Convention in Charleston. No formal acceptance has ever been asked of me by the Convention, having received no communication on the subject, either from a committee of correspondence or the President of the Convention. You will perceive, therefore, that I have had no opportunity of placing my views before you in relation to the great political events through which we have been passing since the meeting of the District Convention, even if I had desired it, without appearing to do so in rather an officious manner. It occurs to me, however, that the time for silence on my part has passed by. No one who has any regard for his independence as a citizen, can longer refuse to speak out. Nearly all the Democratic Editors of the State have boldly and fearlessly taken their position, and, thank God, most of them have taken the only position under existing circumstances, in my estimation, consistent with Southern honor and our Constitutional rights, in favor of John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President, and General Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President. Some one or two of the Electors have also indicated publicly their opinions.—With great unanimity the sentiment of the State as far as I have been able to gather it, seems to be for the Breckenridge ticket. At this late hour, therefore, after everybody seems to have expressed themselves one way or the other, I hope it will not be considered presumption in me to indicate to the people, as some of my friends at a distance may desire to know my position, the course I shall deem it proper to pursue in the approaching canvass. This I feel at liberty to do even though a Convention may be called, as I desire the party to be fully informed as to my position in order that such steps may be taken as the party may deem appropriate in the event of a difference of opinion between us.

The delegates sent to the National Democratic Convention, have placed before you two Presidential tickets. After an ejectment of a large number of the Southern delegates from the Convention upon its re-assembling in Baltimore, for no other reason than because they had, at Charleston, felt it their duty to withdraw from the Convention upon the adoption of the Platform, to ask the advice of their constituents, and the additional reason (perhaps the most potent) that they had indicated a feeling against Judge Douglas for the nomination, more than one third of the Convention (including nearly all of the regular Southern delegates) adopted what is called the majority platform of the Charleston Committee on resolutions and nominated Mr. Breckinridge for President and Gen. Lane, for Vice-President The remaining delegates casting, according to the most favourable calculation, for Mr. Douglas' friends, that I have seen, only 194 Electoral votes (less than two-thirds) nominated Hon. S. A. Douglas for President and H. V. Johnson, for Vice-President upon the platform dictated by Mr. Douglas himself, months before the meeting of the Convention, when some prominent individuals in our State, now apparently for him, complained seriously of his position. Under these circumstances we are called upon as democrats to select between these two tickets I presume no one, whatever sentiments he may entertain, individually, can ask a candidate for Elector to go before the people advocating no particular ticket. Should there be that one, I cannot consent to gratify him. We must necessarily choose one or the other, and while I am frank to say that I prefer either of them to any other Presidential ticket now before the people of the United States, I have a very decided choice between them for many and obvious reasons, and I choose to express that preference even at the risk of being called a disunionist, which charge, if ever made, I shall repel in a becoming and proper spirit.

I shall advocate, fellow-citizens, the election of the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, and am determined to do whatever my physical and mental ability enables me, to promote their claims before the people of North Carolina. I shall do so for the following, among other reasons :

First, We have a regularly organized Democratic party in North Carolina, and that organization has laid down a platform of principles, in Convention assembled, which has been incorporated into the Breckinridge platform, by which I mean to stand, and has spoken out authoritatively through its delegates for Breckinridge and Lane.

Secondly. No man can advocate Mr. Douglas' election now, without taking his doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" along with him, and the doctrine practically carried out, is "*intervention*," which, with my present convictions, I can never advocate.

Thirdly. Where principles lead I follow, regardless of men; and I find inscribed upon the Breckinridge platform the living principles of the old and time-honored Democratic party, with the only Constitutional and legal construction thereof set forth in plain and unmistakable language, that my sense of duty to the country and our rights can ever allow me to advocate.

Fourthly. It is demonstrable, that Mr. Breckinridge's nomination is as regular, according to the usages of the party as that of Mr. Douglas', to say nothing of Mr. Johnson's nomination on the Douglas ticket in Washington City, where the Convention never assembled, unless I am misinformed.

And *fifthly*, because I will never be found sowing the seeds of political dissension by opposing or embarrassing the only portion of the democratic party which manifests a disposition to respect and maintain the Constitutional rights of my injured and insulted section of the Country, and this I assert without the fear of assaults from Union Croakers or Lincoln submissionists.

I am as much an Union man while the Constitution of my Country is preserved in its integrity as any man. My love for the Union goes no further. I will never cowardly tell my oppressor that I love and admire him for his exhibition of power exerted against me, and those who love the Union, not because of its beautiful proportions under the Constitution, but because they see that it can be manufactured into a powerful engine of oppression and cruelty without the Constitution, and tower in strength and might under Black Republican rule, have no political sympathy with me; and while I shall always part in sorrow with any portion of my Southern brethren, I must in frankness say that if I get the co-operation of those whose sympathies are against the South in the great battle for the Constitution I can never expect their approval. I march under the old Democratic Flag and battle for the principles of our fathers, without any regard for this or that man. By that old Flag, with the Constitution as well as the Union inscribed on it, I mean to stand, and if I go down I must, I will die at least bravely, and only desire that it may be my winding sheet.

I have thus, fellow citizens, laid before you some of the views that influence me to declare unequivocally my preference for the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. I should have done so at an earlier period, but for the reason that I did not desire to appear hasty in the matter. And, indeed, I do not know that I should have done so at this time in the form of a letter, but for the reason that I feared my silence might be misconstrued. If the sentiments herein expressed are not in accordance with the views of the party in the District, or even if the party should be of opinion that the advocacy of these views is calculated to endanger the success of our party in the approaching campaign, no one will lay down the position assigned him more readily than I will, upon a proper manifestation of the same by the party.

I send this letter to Messrs. Fulton & Price, editors of the *Journal*, and respectfully request that they will publish the same, and I hope the other Democratic papers whose circulation extends in this section of the State, and particularly our friends of the *Carolinian* and *Courier*, will copy it into their papers. Very truly,
Your ob't servant,
WM. A. ALLEN.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

The Democratic Platform.

It has been stated by Mr. Douglas, and his friends and adherents have again and again repeated the statement, that the platform which seventeen democratic States of the Union framed at Charleston, and which the National Democratic Convention has just adopted at Baltimore, is a disunion platform, the object of which is to get Congress to force slavery on the people of the Territories whether they wish it or not, and to make a slave code for the government of all the public domain.

Since the platform thus assailed has been adopted as the doctrine by which we are to fight our battle from this day until November next, and as the political creed by which we are to abide for the next four years, it is essential that the fallacy of the accusations which have been made against it should be exposed and refuted, and its true scope, meaning, and just principles made manifest to the people.

In the first place we lay our platform before our readers, that each may scan and examine it for himself :

THE MAJORITY PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed with the following resolutions :

1. That the national democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the Territories : First. That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories. Second. That the territorial legislature has no power to abolish slavery in any Territory, nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein; nor any power to exclude slavery therefrom, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever.

2. *Resolved*, That the enactments of State legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Resolved, That the democracy of the nation recognise it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

Resolved, That the national democracy earnestly recommend the acquisition of the Island of Cuba at the earliest practicable period.

Whereas, that one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts : Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the national democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill for the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean at the earliest practical moment.

A single perusal of the foregoing will convince even the most incredulous if he be honest that it does not contain one word or one letter which can be truthfully tortured into meaning the forcing of slavery anywhere, the recommending of disunion, or the establishment of a slave code for the Territories. It will be seen that, in the resolutions (first and third) to which special exception has been taken, nothing is asserted that the Constitution of the the United States as expounded by the Supreme Court, does not warrant; and that no right is proclaimed which the Constitution does not expressly guarantee.

In order that this may be the more apparent and clearly understood, we copy here the head notes of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case delivered by Chief Justice Taney, which were carefully revised by the hand of that venerable jurist himself :

What the Dred Scott Case Decided.

In the 19th vol. of Howard's Reports, page 395, it is stated that the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the Dred Scott case as follows :

1st. "The territory thus acquired is acquired by the people of the United States for their common and equal benefit, through their agent and trustee, the Federal Government.—Congress can exercise no power over the rights of persons or property of a citizen in the Territories which is prohibited by the Constitution. The Government and the citizens, whenever the Territory is open to settlement, both enter it with their respective rights defined and limited by the Constitution."

2d. "Congress have no right to prohibit the citizens of any particular State or States from taking up their home there, while it permits citizens of other States to do so.—Nor has it a right to give privileges to one class of citizens which it refused to another. The Territory is acquired for their equal and common benefit, and if open to any it must be open to all upon equal and the same terms."

3d. "EVERY CITIZEN HAS A RIGHT TO TAKE WITH HIM INTO THE TERRITORY ANY ARTICLE OF PROPERTY WHICH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES RECOGNISES AS PROPERTY."

4th. "THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES RECOGNISES SLAVES AS PROPERTY, AND PLEDGES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT IT. And Congress cannot exercise any more authority over property of that description than it may constitutionally exercise over property of any other kind."

5th. "The act of Congress, therefore, prohibiting a citizen of the United States taking with him his slaves when he removes to the Territory in question to reside, is AN EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY OVER PRIVATE PROPERTY WHICH IS NOT WARRANTED BY THE CONSTITUTION, and the removal of the plaintiff by his owner to that Territory gave him no title to freedom."

6th, "While it remains a Territory Congress may legislate over it within the scope of its constitutional powers in relation to citizens of the United States, and may establish a territorial government, and the form of this local government must be regulated by the discretion of Congress; but with powers not exceeding those which Congress itself by the Constitution is authorized to exercise over citizens of the United States in respect to their rights of persons or rights of property."

From the Standard.

Democratic Convention in Halifax.

A Convention of the Democrats of Halifax county met pursuant to adjournment at the Court-house in Halifax town on Saturday, the 30th ult.

The Convention was called to order by L. H. B. Whitaker, Esq, Chairman; J. M. Grizzard, the Secretary of the first meeting, also resumed his seat.

The object of the Convention was stated by the Chairman to be the nomination of candidates to represent Halifax county in the next Legislature; whereupon Dr. M. C. Whitaker, former Senator, and Dr. W. L. Long and William Hill, Esq., who represented the county in the last House of Commons, were renominated by acclamation.

On motion, a committee, composed of L. L. Moore, W. W. Daniel, Sr., and Wm. T. Williams was appointed to inform said gentlemen of their nomination. Dr. Long and Wm. Hill, for reasons imperative to them, were compelled to decline the honor tendered to them. Dr. M. C. Whitaker in a short and appropriate speech accepted the nomination.

On motion, a committee was appointed by the Chairman, composed of John Anthony, W. S. Barclift, Dr. W. L. Long, John W. Johnson, Jacob Higgs, A. Parks, Dr. M. A. Willcox, Wm. Hill, L. L. Moore, Wm. T. Williams, Edwin Whitehead and E. A. Pearson, being one from each Captain's District represented at the meeting. The duty of said Committee was declared to be the selection and submission to the Convention of the names of candidates to represent the county in the next House of Commons in place of Messrs. Long and Hill. The Committee, through Dr. M. A. Willcox, reported that W. B. Pope and A. H. Davis, Esqrs., had been selected by the committee as such candidates, and on motion the report was unanimously adopted.—Mr. Pope, who was present, accepted the nomination in a few appropriate remarks, and a gentleman, authorized to speak for Mr. Davis who was absent, accepted the nomination in his behalf.

The following resolutions were submitted by Wm Hill, Esq., for the consideration of the meeting, to wit :

Resolved, That while we deeply regret the division of the Democratic party at Baltimore, we cordially approve the action of those delegates who withdrew from the Convention.

Resolved, That the responsibility of the division of the party rests upon those who, in rejecting the regularly appointed delegates from Louisiana and Alabama, and Mr. B. F. Hallet, of Massachusetts, and J. B. Gardy, of Missouri, and in admitting the seceding minority of 41 upon equal terms with the majority of 259, of the Georgia convention, and in admitting the Memphis delegation from Arkansas were guilty of an attempt to disfranchise the people of these States for the purpose of foisting upon the Democratic party against right, usuage and justice, a candidate and principles which North-Carolina has repudiated.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our adherence to the following resolution of our State Platform : That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possesses the power to annul or impair the constitutional rights of any citizen to take his slave property into the common territories and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Baltimore Platform of the National Democratic party, which is in accordance with our State platform, which received the support of 18 out of 20 of the North-Carolina delegates, and recognises the equality of the States and of the citizens, a doctrine which has laid at the foundation of the Democratic party since the days of Jefferson.

Resolved, That in Breckinridge and Lane we recognize the true representatives of true principles and nominees worthy the support of every American patriot.

Resolved, That Halifax will concur in any proposition to hold a State Convention to adjust or decide upon the differences of the party, and the Chairman of this meeting is authorized to appoint one hundred delegates to said meeting, and that the names of the Chairman and Secretary be added thereto.

The adoption of the resolutions was moved by Mr. Hill in a clear and convincing argument; the motion was seconded, and the resolutions were unanimously and warmly adopted.

On motion of Dr. B. F. Whitaker, James S. Snow was unanimously nominated for re-election to the office of sheriff of the county.

It was further resolved to publish the proceedings of this Convention in the Raleigh Standard, Press, Murfreesboro' Citizen, and to request the Democratic papers throughout the State to copy so much thereof as includes the foregoing resolutions.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

L. H. B. WHITAKER, Ch'mn.
J. M. GRIZZARD, Sec'y.

From the Goldsboro' (N. C.) Rough Notes.

Democratic Rally!—Breckinridge and Lane Ratification Meeting

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and enthusiastic portion of the Democracy of Wayne county, assembled in the Court House in Goldsboro', on Tuesday evening, the 3d inst., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane, for President and Vice President, when, upon motion of John Everitt, Esq., Col. W. S. G. Andrews was called to the Chair, and Stephen H. Denmark and John H. Powell appointed Secretaries.

The chairman having explained the objects of the meeting in a few appropriate and spirited remarks, on motion a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Loring, R. Edmunson, Wm. K. Lane, John Everitt and B. Aycock were appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee having retired, the meeting was entertained by E. S. Parker and James H. Everitt, Esq., in a few eloquent and patriotic remarks, suitable to the occasion.

The committee having returned reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, we hold it to be the right and the duty of freemen, at all times and on all occasions, to express their approval or disapproval of the conduct of public men, and the adoption of measures affecting the general welfare, therefore,

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the conduct of the North Carolina delegates at the late Democratic National convention at Baltimore, and hail with pleasure the nominations made by that body, of John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President.

2d. *Resolved*, That we give hearty thanks to the delegates of other Southern States for the evidence they have given of Southern unity, and to our friends of the free States for their adherence to Southern Rights under the Constitution.

3d. *Resolved*, That in Breckinridge and Lane we have qualified and tried exponents of the rights of all the States under the Constitution, which cannot exist under the operation of wrong to any.

4th. *Resolved*, That as citizens, sustaining a brotherhood of social polity with the slave states, we are bound to do all we lawfully can, and justly may, to erect a system of Southern independence for security in the union

Additional by the Steamer Parana.

The mails this morning bring us the following additional news, received by the steamer Parana :

ST. JOHN'S, July 5.—The steamer Parana arrived here this afternoon in place of the steamer Connaught, which blew out her cylinder head just as she was about leaving Wexford. She brings Liverpool advices to the 27th.

It is said that the Neapoliton government has determined to restore the two captured vessels, but the American minister has demanded reparation for the insult offered to the American flag.

The King of Naples is ill.

It is asserted that the Neapolitan council has resolved to grant a constitution and a general amnesty, a total change of ministry, a free press, and an assent to an Italian alliance with Piedmodt, etc., but the king's assent was wanted.

It is reported that the Russian and Spanish legations had threatened to withdraw unless Sardinia stopped the expeditions going to Sicily.

In the British House of Lords a debate had taken place on the slave trade question. A resolution was adopted in favor of the reappointment of a consulate at Mozambique as a check, notwithstanding the government's opposition.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstane has determined to resign on account of the lame report adopted by the House of Commons committee on the House of Lords' rejection of the bill repealing the paper duty.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte Napoleon visits Savoy in July.

Since the Empress' return from Baden, the troops concentrated on the eastern frontier of France have been withdrawn.

It is reported that the new French loan bill will be for twenty to thirty millions sterling. The Bourse is said depressed at 68f. 45c.

The Austrians are making vast military preparations in Venetia.

The Barings have introduced a new Russian loan at 1,000,000 sterling at London.

The China mail has been telegraphed.

The steamer Malabar, having on board Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, had been wrecked in the harbor of Galle. No lives were lost. The bullion in the ship was saved, and both ambassadors lost their credentials and all their papers. They would be detained at Galle until the 6th of June.

The Britannia Cotton Mills, belonging to Messrs. Marsall, near Manchester, have been burnt. Loss about £50,000.

CANTON, May 6.—The reply from the Chinese to the last communication from the British minister had been communicated. The Chinese were actively preparing for resistance. The allies had occupied Chinsan without resistance. Trade at Canton was improving.

THE FIRE ON SUNDAY MORNING.—Our citizens were startled about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning by the alarm of fire which broke out in some cabbins on Middle street, north of the Catholic Church. Some half dozen cabbins, property of the Academy were consumed. The greatest individual loss was that sustained by Capt. Henry, who used one of the buildings as a Cabinet shop.

The fire company were on the ground with the greatest possible dispatch, displaying their usual energy and skill in their endeavors to stay the devouring element, but not being favored with a well of water in that vicinity the fire had pretty well done its work before they could form a connection with the river and get their engines to work.

We have not heard the loss sustained estimated, but we are sure it could not have been much—say four or five hundred dollars.—*Newbern Progress, 3d inst.*

Resolutions of the New York Democratic State Committee.

The following resolutions, which we take from the *Ledger*, were passed at the late meeting of the New York State Democratic Committee :

Resolved, That the National and Constitutional Democracy of the State of New York have witnessed with feelings of deep regret and disapproval the rejection by the Charleston Convention of the delegates regularly chosen, in accordance with the usages of the party, by the Congressional Districts of this State, under the call of this State Committee; that the subsequent disruption of that Convention, and the secession of most of the Democratic States therefrom, resulted from and are directly traced to the misrepresentation of the sentiments and preferences of the Democratic masses of the State by the votes given by the majority of the delegation which was admitted to sit in that Convention; and that we cannot recognize in the nominations made by the so-called Convention at Baltimore, presided over by Mr. Todd any of the evidences of regularity and usage which would render its action binding upon us as Democrats and party men.

Resolved, That, though thus aggrieved and injured, the National Democrats of New York have not altered, and will ever falter in their attachment to the principles of our party which no wrong or outrage can deter them from supporting and advocating, and which they have never hesitated to declare and sustain in darker days than this; that, casting now, as a ways, in firm resistance to Northern fanaticism and to the social war waged upon Southern rights and Southern institutions, we are not surprised or disappointed to find the builders of the Buffalo Platform, the traitors who first organized a Northern Democracy in 1843, under the leadership of Van Buren and Adams, now active and almost in sustaining a Presidential candidate who is repudiated as Martin Van Buren had been repudiated twelve years ago by the Southern Democracy.

Resolved, That we recognize John C. Breckinridge as the true and regular candidate of the National Democracy for the office of President of the United States, and hereby declare as our only true and regular candidate for the office of President, and that this State Committee does hereby approve, indorse and ratify these nominations, and will sustain in the coming campaign.

Resolved, That the thanks of the true Democracy of New York are due, and are hereby tendered to those representatives of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, California and Oregon, who gave their generous support and recognition to the regular delegation from this State, and that the Chairman and Secretary of this State Committee transmit a copy of this resolution to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of each of said States.

SOMETHING THRILLING.—One of the most delightful exciting romances of the day is presented in the "Life and Doings of Abe Lincoln." It is beautiful; unlike anything from the pen of Cobb, Ned Buntline or any of the writers of flash literature. A poor little "rail-splitting," without any father or mother or anybody else, starts out in life with nothing to get a living but make and maul, and splits rails enough to make himself famous. Here is the story : 1. Lincoln is born. 2. He suffers from teething and a bad "nuss." 3. At an early age he is midshipman on a flatboat and distinguishes himself. 4. He leaves the flatboat and goes to splitting rails. 5. He splits more rails. 6. He splits rails in conjunction with John Hanks. 7. Lincoln quits the rail business and becomes a lawyer. He makes a dollar split its sides laughing at his jokes. 8. He goes to the Illinois Legislature, and rails at the Democratic party. 9. He goes to Congress, votes against the American soldiers, and gets his mileage with distinction. 10. He runs for the Senate, and "goes down" with a heavy fall. 11. He is nominated for President and anxiously awaits the result. The "prevailling sentiment" of this remarkable production is almost as good as the "pretty, patriotic conception which distinguished the maker of Mr. Lincoln's Michigan Chair of State."

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Last Monday morning, the freight train going South, which left here about daybreak ran over a man at Everittsville, crushing both feet, in a shocking manner, and leaving only the large toe on each foot.

The name of the unfortunate man is Wm. Farrell.—He went down that morning on the passenger train, it is supposed, as far as Dudley, got off there, and is supposed to have been making his way back, but lying down on the track, fell asleep, and the appalling injury done to his mangled limbs is the deplorable consequence. He was brought up to town last night, placed under the care of Mr. Wm. H. Finlayson, who called to his assistance Drs. Moore, Davis, and Craton but the unfortunate sufferer was too weak to undergo any operation—up to the time of this writing. He will inevitably lose both feet, nor does there exist scarcely a hope that his life can be saved.

We need scarcely add the afflicted sufferer is said to have been deeply under the influence of liquor, when he left here.—*Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 4th inst.*

THE OREGON ELECTION RETURNS.—Political parties are divided very closely in Oregon. The returns, as telegraphed from Fayetteville, Arkansas, show that in twelve counties there is a difference of but *one* vote between the republican and democratic candidates for Congress. Stout, the present democratic member, had but about twenty majority in the whole State when elected, but the counties yet to be heard from last year gave 152 democratic majority. It appears to be conceded that the Legislature just elected has enough of anti-Lecomptonites and republicans, should they unite, to defeat the re-election of General Joe Lane, the present United States Senator. The two wings of the democratic organization may, however, again come together to prevent this result. Linn county, heretofore strongly democratic, and the residence of Delazon Smith, (also a democratic candidate for U. S. Senator,) has elected four members of the State Legislature hostile to Lane and Smith. Douglas county gives the democratic Congressional candidate 120 majority, but elects three republican representatives to the Legislature.

Worthy of Imitation.

We commend the following item to the attention of the Opposition in this State :

ALABAMA POLITICS.—The opposition party of Alabama, in convention assembled at Montgomery, on the 2d instant, repudiated the nominations of Bell and Everett, and declared their purpose to support the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane.—*Charleston Courier.*

THE SQUATTER CANDIDATES AT LOGGERHEADS.—Mr. H. V. Johnson, the squatter nominee for Vice-President, holds that the South has a *right* to Congressional legislation to protect slave property in the Territories, but is opposed to the *policy* of demanding it.—Douglas, in his Harper article, says "no one who admits the right of the South to protection in the Territories can refuse to *demand it*. without being *false to his obligations to support the Constitution.*" Herschell gets a pretty hard rap over the knuckles there. If he has any sensibility, he must feel rather uncomfortable in being upon the same ticket with a man who has pronounced him false to his obligations to support the Constitution.

A VESSEL CAPSIZED.—The Schr. Joseph Ann, belonging to J. D. Myers, Esq., in returning from Hatteras, when four or five miles below Newbern, encountered the gale of wind and rain that passed over on Sunday evening, and capsized. She was brought in yesterday. Damage very slight.—*Progress, 3d inst.*

APPOINTMENTS.

A. J. Jones, the candidate to represent the counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places :

Peacock's, Columbus county,		Friday,	6th July.
Gum Swamp,	" "	Saturday,	7th "
Pate's	" "	Monday,	9th "
Fair Bluff,	" "	Tuesday,	10th "
Pine Log, Bladen		Wednesday,	11th "
French's Creek,	" "	Thursday,	12th "
Rowell's, Brunswick		Friday,	13th "
Town Creek,	" "	Saturday,	14th "
Smithville,	" "	Monday,	16th "
Lockwood's Folly,		Wednesday,	18th "
Shallotte,	" "	Thursday,	19th "
Waccamaw,	" "	Friday,	20th "
Hickory Hill, Columbus		Saturday,	21st "
Lee's,	" "	Monday,	23d "
Tatum's,	" "	Tuesday,	24th "
Elizabethtown, Bladen,		Wednesday,	25th "
Hollow,	" "	Thursday,	26th "
White Oak,	" "	Friday,	27th "
Beaverdam,	" "	Saturday,	28th "
Reaves's,	" "	Monday,	30th "
Parker's Store,	" "	Tuesday,	31st "
Colly,	" "	Wednesday,	1st Aug.

July 12. 262&46-tf

RUNNING AWAY FROM HOT WEATHER!

Numbers of

OUR CITIZENS,

Ladies and Gentlemen, have left town.

WITHIN THE PAST FEW DAYS,

we have delivered over

40 LADIES' AND GENTS' TRAVELING TRUNKS,

besides LEATHER TRAVELING SATCHELS, innumerable.

WILTON CARPET BAGS AT COST—all going with a rush!!

The best Goods, and LOWEST PRICES, at

BALDWIN'S, 38 BALDWIN'S, 38

BALDWIN'S, 38 BALDWIN'S, 38

MARKET STREET.

July 11. 262-1t—46-1t

JULY 1ST, 1860!

THE BILLS

ARE MADE OUT!

Those who call and settle will save us the necessity for presenting them. O. S. BALDWIN,

July 6.—258-1w—46-1t 38 Market street.

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. JOHN P. LYTLE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bladen county, at the next August election. [June 7, 1860—41-te

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

HATHAWAY & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFER FOR SALE

000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.

300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas.

100 barrels Clarified Sugars.

50 tierces choice clean Rice.

500 barrels *strictly choice* planting Potatoes.

400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.

40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.

Feb. 2d, 1860 23-tf

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

DR. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS.

July 1,.....Wilmington, Front st. and 5th st.
" 7 and 8,.....Whiteville.
" 14 and 15,.....Onslow.
" 21 and 22,.....Smithville.
" 28 and 29,.....Sampson.
August 4 and 5,.....Duplin.
" 11 and 12,.....Bladen.
" 18 and 19,.....Elizabeth.

C. F. DEEMS, P. E.

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.

Jan. 23d, 1860 118&22-tf

Helmstreet's Hair Restorative.

This Hair Coloring is one of the singular inventions of modern times, and, in its way deserves a prominent niche in the great storehouse of modern improvements. Every triumph of Art over Nature is curious, and often highly suggestive. When the vessels of the scalp becomes old, and but poorly perform their functions—worn out as it were by the fevers of the brain, generated often by active mental strifes and excitements, nature marks the decay with a growth of gray or white hair. Here Heimstreet's Hair Restorative comes in, and *a few applications restore the* vessels of the scalp to their original health.—*Troy Budget.*

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
June 21st, 1860 246-1m—44-1m

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

YIELDING TO THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS OF many citizens in different sections of the county, I have concluded to again offer my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the election to be held in August next, trusting that my past course in office has proved me to be not unworthy of your support.

Daily Herald copy te. E. D. HALL.
April 10th, 1860. d&w-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the County of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

W. T. J. VANN.
April 2nd, 1860. 178-te

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 60 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.
May 14, 1860. 213 & 37-sow-1y

MARRIED.

In this town, on Wednesday the 27th June, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Dr. F. W. POTTER, to Miss MARTHA A. HYDE. All of this place.

In Smithville, on the evening of the 4th inst., by Rev. W. M. D. Moore, Mr. W. J. L. BRYAN, to Miss C. E. McKEITHAN.

In this town, on the evening of the 5th inst., by the Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. DAVID QUINN, to Miss MARY D. SMITH.

On the evening of the 28th ult., by the Rev. H. R. Kornegay, at the residence of the bride's father. Mr. APOLLOS STANTEN, of Wilson county, to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of N. B. Whitfield, Esq., of Duplin.

On Masonboro', in this county, by Wm. T. J. Vann, Esq., on the 10th inst., Mr. JOHN L. WESTCOT, to Miss SARAH A. FARROW.

DIED.

At Lillington, N. C., on the 2d inst., WILLIE WHITING, son of John B. and Mary T. Fox, aged one year, eight mos. and twenty-one days.

At her residence, in Duplin county, on the 5th inst., Mrs. ANN E. BILL, relic of the late Gen. Wm. L. Hill, in the 66th year of her age.

In Goldsboro', July 5th, of cholera infantum, LAURA CAROLINA, infant daughter of Rev. J. P. & M. E. Jordan, aged one year, 2 months and 9 days. Christ said when upon earth, "suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven"—Angelic little Laura, look out for me. By the grace of God I'll try and come to thee. PAPA.

In this town, at 9 o'clock this morning, at the residence of David E. Bunting, Esq., of enlargement of the heart, Mr. JUNIUS H. BUNTING, aged 26 years, 6 mos. and 26 days.

At her residence in Duplin County, on the 24th of June, Mrs. ANN GRAHAM, consort of the late Dr. Stephen Graham, in her 60th year.

The deceased, in early life made a profession of religion and became a member of the Baptist Church, and in the varied relations of wife, mother and neighbor, fully manifested the sincerity of her profession. Her piety had in it nothing of a negative character, but was positive and soul-pervading. Her generosity often gladdened the hearts of the poor, and to every benevolent object she freely contributed. Faithful, gentle, affectionate, earnest everywhere, she adorned the doctrine of God in all things. She had suffered many afflictions, but bowed meekly and submissively under them all, and in the last struggle she manifested no fear or doubt, no desire of her own, but wished to be disposed of according to the will of God. In her was fully and beautifully exemplified the saying of the Apostle Paul, "for me to live is Christ and to die is gain." COM.*

In Edgecombe county, on the 5th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mrs. BETTIE S. TUMBRO, wife of A. D. Tumbro, Esq., Editor of the Newbern Enquirer, aged 22 years. She left an infant ten days old.

Near French's Creek, Bladen county, on Thursday, the 14th ult., of Diarrhœa, DANIEL A., son of D. A. and Barbara McMillan, aged 10 years, 2 months and 17 days. Also, on the 25th ult., DUNCAN LAMONT, infant son of D. A. and Emeline McMillan, aged 9 months and 20 days.

Near French's Creek, Bladen county, on Wednesday the 6th ult., of Diarrhœa, GASTON SKIPPER, aged 1 year, 5 months. Also, on the 9th ult., HAYWOOD N. SKIPPER, aged 7 years and 6 months, sons of Peter and Mary Skipper. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

LOST! LOST!!

A DUE BILL against W. F. Pollock, of Mount Olive, Wayne county, N. C., payable to Oliver & Pollock, for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, ($350,) dated the 29th of December, 1857, I believe. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said note, and the maker from paying it to any one except myself. JAS. F. OLIVER.

Bladen county, N. C., June 29th, 1860 —258-1t—46-2t.

SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence the 23rd of July.—The Principle announces that he has taken charge of this school as a private enterprise, designed to be permanent. He solicits a liberal patronage from former friends, and the public generally ; and in return will apply all his energies, aided by an experience of ten years, to educate mentally and morally those committed to his care.

Haywood is a high, healthy location, with excellent water, surrounded by a district of unusual fertility and plenty. The people are intelligent, hospitable and moral—no community is better. There are two churches in the place, a Methodist and Presbyterian, and preaching every Sunday. Mail facilities are good.

Students would do well to apply immediately; twenty-five are desired.

Classical, per session, ... $30 00
Other rates, ... $15 and $20 00

The principal has made arrangements for board in private families at $8 to $10 per month.

For further information address

A. R. BLACK, *Principal.*
July 12th, 1860. 46-4t

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address

POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.

L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE SIXTEENTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday, the 3d of September, 1860.

Thorough and efficient instruction is provided in all the Departments of an accomplished *Female Education.*

The Terms for Board, Tuition, &c., are the same as those previously established.

For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to the Principal. L. C. GRAVES.

July 12, 1860. 46-3m

Office Wil., Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co., 3rd July, 1860.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, the 5th inst., a tri-weekly Train, for the transportation of freight and passengers, will be run on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, as follows :

Up—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.			Down—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.		
Leave.		Arrive.	Leave.		Arrive.
1:30 p m	Wilmington		8:00 a m	Bladenboro'	
2:30 "	Riverside	2:20 p m	8:40 "	Brown Marsh	8:32 a m
3:06 "	Northwest	3:04 "	9:27 "	Rosindale	9:17 "
3:57 "	Marlville	3:52 "	10:18 "	Marlville	10:13 "
4:53 "	Rosindale	4:43 "	11:07 "	Northwest	11:04 "
5:38 "	Brown Marsh	5:30 "	11:50 "	Riverside	11 45 "
	Bladenboro'	6:10 "		Wilmington	12:50 "

☞ Fare for Passengers, 4 cents per mile.

JOHN C. McRAE, Chief Engr., &c.

July 3d, 1860.—256&45-2m.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of MURRAY & BLANEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ASA J. MURRAY.
R. BLANEY.

Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860.

The business of the firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS in all its branches, and hopes to receive the same liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm.

June 22, 1860.—247-1m—44-3t. ASA J. MURRAY.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executors, in pursuance of the last will and testament of the late John H. Sauls, at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, the undersigned hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment ; and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recover.

DAVID McINTYRE.
WILLIAM S. ASHE.

July 9th, 1860. 262-2t—46-2t*

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

BAND LEATHER, String Leather, Hemlock Sole Leather, Harness Leather, Oak Sole Leather, Enamated Leather, Patent Leather, at

July 11. WILSON'S.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES COMMON TOBACCO ;
10 bbls. Sugar Crackers ;
12 boxes " "
Collins' Axes; Bryce & Co's Hoes, Round Shaves and Hackers ;
Union Coffee Mills. For sale by

July 11th BIZZELL & CO.

SKINS! SKINS!!

FINE FRENCH AND AMERICAN CALF SKINS, Lining Skins, Binding Skins, Hog Skins, Sheep Skins, at WILSON'S

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather & Oil establishment, No. 5 Market st., near the wharf. July 11.

RECENT ARRIVALS.

WE HAVE recently received supplies of the following articles :

Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap ;
Do. Adamantine Candles ;
Green Tea—from Jenkins & Co.;
N. C. and Western Bacon. For sale by

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
July 11. S. E. Cor. Market & 2d sts.

NEW STYLES DRESS AND BUSINESS HATS.

JUST OPENED, Southern D'Orsay style, wide brims.—Moleskin and Wide Brim Cassimere Hats,

REGULAR SUMMER STYLES.

Now ready at 34 Market St. MYERS & MOORE,
July 11th MYERS & MOORE.

THOSE WILTON BAGS

ARE SELLING MORE FREELY THAN EVER.

They are the most convenient TRAVELING BAG and the LOWEST PRICED ever offered.

THE GENUINE ARTICLE. THE WILTON BAG, as introduced by MYERS & MOORE, can be found *only* at their establishment at 34 Market St. MYERS & MOORE.

July 11. 34 Market st.

THOSE ROSEWOOD WRITING DESKS.

ARE YOU GOING TO LEAVE FOR THE SUMMER & will wish to write home? Call and buy one of those Writing Desks that will pack nicely in your Trunk, at

July 10. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

WE ARE PREPARED to furnish you with an extra article of BAGGING and ROPE at the lowest market price. Send in your orders.

July 10th W. H. McRARY & CO.

JUST OPENED, a new lot of Patent Wire Mosquito Frames, by C. POLVOGT.

June 27.

THE LARGEST Stock of Paper Hangings and Decorating Papers in the State, will be sold at a very low price, by C. POLVOGT.

June 27.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	33	@	34
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 25
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 50	@	1 80
New	1 90	@	2 10
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	24½
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	14	@	15
Rio	12½	@	14½
St. Domingo	12½	@	13½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	0	@	00
strict mid'g	00	@	00
good mid'g	00	@	00
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	12½	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb	7½	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	90	@	95
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 50
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, Fast	3 00	@	4 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	7 50	@	7 75
Superfine	7 25	@	7 50
Fine	7 00	@	7 25
Cross	6 75	@	7 00
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	60	00	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	25	
Per ton,	9 00	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	80	@	82½
Oats	47	@	48
Pease, Cow	1 00	@	1 05
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 15
Wheat, red	0 00	@	0 00
do. white	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.			4½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5½	@	6
Dry	7½	@	9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 10	@	1 25
N. River	1 00	@	1 05
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheet	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	75 00	@	77 50
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	8 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	14 00	@	15 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.			
Cuba, Hhds	24	@	27
do. Bbls.	30	@	32
N. Orleans.	50	@	55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	35
N. E. Rum	40	@	45
Gin	37	@	45
Brandy	40	@	50
do. Apple,	75	@	1 00
do. Peach,	1 00	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	0 00	@	2 80
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 60
Hard	0 00	@	1 60
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 50
do. in order	0 00	@	2 00
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale, 3	00	@	4 00
do. No. 1,	50	@	2 25
do. No. 2,	20	@	1 25
do. No. 3,	10	@	1 12½
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	36½	@	39
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	3½	@	4
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bushl	40	@	1 60
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00	@	00
Irish, do.	80	@	1 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	13½	@	14
Middlings	12	@	12½
Shoulders	00	@	11
Hog round	12	@	12½
Western Bacon, Middlings	12	@	12½
Shoulders	10	@	10½
N. C. Lard	12	@	12½
West'n do	11	@	12
Butter	20	@	27
Cheese	12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	20 50	@	21 00
Clear do	20 00	@	21 00
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess	13 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	25	@	45
do. dead	45	@	50
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 50	@	2 25
Mutton	1 50	@	2 25
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	00	@	92
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
fine	2 00	@	2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico,	8	@	9
New Orleans,	8	@	9
Muscovado,	7	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	11½	@	12
C. Yellow	9¼	@	10
Granulated	11	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	3 00	@	3 50
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	14 00	@	16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	7 00	@	8 00
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	14	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS :

TO NEW YORK,	On deck.		Under deck.	
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	@	35	
Rosin	do.	00	@	30
Spirits Turpentine	do.	00	@	55
Flour	do.	00	@	30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	@	12	
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 00	@	1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	@	@	7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8	@	10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0	@	0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9	@	10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@5 00	@	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,				
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	@	35	
Rosin	"	00	@	30
Spirits Turpentine	"	00	@	55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0	@	0
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00	@	1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	00	0	@	7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	00	0	@	10
Lum

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6¼ cts. per quarter.

Now and Then.

Two years ago the *Raleigh Register* was publishing the speeches of Duncan K. McRae, Esq., said speeches being made in opposition to the regular nominee of the Democratic party of North Carolina, and to the avowed principles of that party on the question of distribution. Now we find the *Raleigh Register* publishing in its last issue a speech made by Mr. McRae, in which "He defends the Regular [Douglas] Democratic Convention, and denounces the seceders." Now as then, in July 1860 as in July 1858, the *Register* is opposing Democracy, and publishing all that it thinks may injure it. Now as then, it is publishing the speeches of Mr. McRae. Is not the coincidence a strange one? If the *Register* did not regard Mr. McRae's speech as calculated—although we must think not intended—to injure the Democratic party, would it have seized upon it with so much avidity? Is it not worthy of notice how the Opposition organs spring forward to take the part of Douglas against Breckinridge and Lane? The secret of all this is that they have nothing to fear from Douglas, and know that they have to apprehend defeat at the hands of Breckinridge and Lane, the choice of the North Carolina Democracy.

Just as we Thought it Was.

A letter received this morning from a Western friend places us in possession of some facts about the position of things in the Mountain district which go far to illustrate the few remarks we made some days since about the game of brag now being played by the Opposition party in this State. We have heard here big reports of what Pool and *ad valorem* are going to do in the West. Our friend says:

"We are all right in the mountains. *Ad valorem* does not distract the Democracy. In the four Western counties of our district, together with Polk and Rutherford, the people are as strongly opposed to *ad valorem* as in any part of the State, perhaps more so. The same may be said of Ashe and Alleghany. In the three counties in the French Broad Valley and in Yancey it has some strength, but that is fast giving way. My candid opinion is that Ellis will beat Pool in the mountain district. Pool's friends are boasting about their strength in this district for effect elsewhere, as up here they keep boasting of his strength in the East. This is a regular game which you probably see through.

Ellis is for Breckinridge and Lane. Their nomination is endorsed with singular unanimity."

These we believe to be precisely the facts. We are all right, and it depends upon our own exertions to keep ourselves all right. We can and will achieve a glorious triumph over all the difficulties which surround the party. We can give to our noble standard-bearer, John W. Ellis, such a majority as he deserves. We can elect a full majority of *good* Democrats to both Houses of our State Legislature, and all this we can do in spite of the efforts of open foes or the more paralyzing apathy of lukewarm friends. We can give such a vote as will give to Breckinridge and Lane a most powerful impetus in the coming contest. *Let us do it.* Come up to the work. Be not discouraged nor deceived by any bragging nor big talking. *That* we have all heard before, and know what value to attach to it. There is just sufficient danger to stimulate every good Democrat to active exertion—not enough to discourage any but the timid and unreliable.

The Fourth in Wilmington.

The Fourth passed off here with all the dullness, but without the solemnity of Sunday. Everybody looked depressed, and well they might, with the thermometer at 96 and "nary breeze." We don't remember to have felt a more oppressive day. Linen coats looked as tho' their wearers had been using them as part of their bathing costume, they were *so* wet.

There was to have been a regatta at the Sound—we learn that there was a regatta there—there was an excursion to Smithville. A good many persons got out of town, but the wise ones, like ourselves, kept quiet, reading some good and cooling volume like Dr. Kane's Arctic Voyages.

After dark people began to get into town—mosquitoes struck up some complex tune of their own.—Some few rockets and Roman candles ascended, and everybody sunk down and wilted with the heat.

We have heard of no fights, accidents or other unpleasant events. Apparently everybody was quiet, sober and sedate, with but one ruling passion—to keep cool.

Fourth of July at Smithville.

Owing to the non-arrival of the steamer Flora McDonald from Fayetteville, she being detained by the low stage of the river, the excursion to Smithville on yesterday morning came near being a failure. However, the parties who had chartered the Flora McDonald, succeeded in obtaining the steamer ————, and, although the crowd had lessened somewhat by the failure to get off early, still there was a goodly number on board. When the boat left here, at 9 o'clock, the heat was intense—scarcely a breath of air stirring, which continued until she arrived at Smithville, at 12, M., where the sun was scorching hot.

Upon our arrival at Smithville, the Light Infantry marched to the garrison yard, where they were received by Saml. Langdon, Esq., on the part of the Smithville Guards, in a short but appropriate speech, welcoming them to the shores of old Brunswick.

After their reception, the presentation of a Flag to the "Guards," by the Smithville ladies, came off. Miss Ann Drew presented the flag on behalf of the ladies, and was responded to by Capt. S. D. Thruston. The Companies then formed into line and marched to the Court House, where the exercises of the day came off. After prayer, by Rev. Mr. Pugh, the Mecklenburg Declaration was read by Dr. Curtis, the national Declaration of Independence by Swift Galloway, Esq., and then followed the Oration, by Chas. Allen, Esq., of Wilmington. We did not stop to hear the exercises, it being so hot in the Court House, but we have heard but one opinion expressed as to the oration; it occupied only about half an hour in delivery, and is spoken of by all as a happy and brilliant effort.

The Company then repaired to the dinner, which was spread upon tables in the large building erected as a Hotel, to which full justice was done by all. The building was tastefully decorated throughout, and the ladies of Smithville certainly deserve great credit for the manner in which it was dressed.

It was unusually hot at Smithville until about 2 o'clock, when a fresh breeze sprung up, cooling the air considerably. The boat left at 6½ o'clock, arriving at Wilmington about 9. As a whole, the excursionists appeared to enjoy the trip very well, barring the weather.

We endeavored to get the points of all that was done, but there being such a crowd, and the weather so hot, we were unable to do so.

The only thing that tended to mar the pleasures of the day, was a few cases of rough-and-tumble fighting—one or two being seriously hurt. This, however, was sincerely regretted by both the citizens of Smithville and the excursionists.—*Daily Journal, 5th inst.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We have just learned that about eleven o'clock this forenoon, Mr. George Wilson, head brick-layer, employed on the new Presbyterian Church now in course of erection at the corner of Third and Orange streets, fell from the tower and was killed.

We have not heard any further particulars, but learn that Mr. Wilson was from Baltimore, where he leaves a wife and two children.—*Daily Jour., 6th inst.*

The Crops, &c.

A friend writing us from Oglethorp, Ga., on the 3d inst., says that that section has been visited with heavy showers for several days past, which were highly gratifying to the farmers. The cotton crop is fine, and much better than it was up to this time last year. The yield, if no accident occurs, will be heavy.

The Breckinridge and Lane ticket will retain a great many old line Whigs who have for several years been acting with our party in this State (Georgia.)

A correspondent writes to us from Goldsboro', N. C., on the 5th inst. as follows: "The weather is very oppressive, and some portions of this (Wayne) county is suffering exceedingly for lack of rain.

"Breckinridge and Lane have cast the name of Douglas almost into obscurity in this portion of the State."

JOHNSTON COUNTY.—A correspondent writing from Smithfield on the 5th inst., says: "Gov. Ellis will do as well in this county as before. We have brought out a strong ticket for the Legislature, and the prospect is very favorable for the election of the whole ticket: J. W. B. Watson in the Senate—Wm. C. Watson and Jas. Mitchener in the Commons."

THE CROPS.—The High Point (N. C.) *Reporter* of the 6th inst., states that "the Wheat harvest is pretty well over in this region, and while the crop cannot be called an *abundant* one, yet it comes in tolerably well; better than was anticipated in the early Spring.

"Oats are fair, but nothing extra. The winter oats seem to be better adapted to the soil and climate than the Spring oats, and we have no doubt the former will, in a few years supercede the latter throughout the country.

"Other crops are, on account of the dry spell we have had, looking rather badly; not so much so, however, but that they may yet do well if it be seasonable hereafter."

☞ The Associate Editor of the *Journal* has made an investment in the shape of a thermometer, which he has suspended from the gas fixings in the middle of our large printing room, in a draft, between two windows, and some sixteen feet from either. That thermometer, unaffected by any reflected rays of the sun, or any accidental cause, stood at over 98 degrees yesterday afternoon. We took one look at it, and that caused us to melt down instanter. We only began to assume some consistency when the rain started after dark. That rain was nice.

Upon the whole, we take it that yesterday was the hottest day known here for some years. Some enthusiastic perspirer swore it was the hottest day that ever had been known, but that we doubt. It is waxing hot even as we write, but we doubt whether to-day will get up to any point that will entitle it to enter into rivalship with yesterday.—*Daily Journal, 6th inst.*

The Meeting.

Notwithstanding the oppressive heat of the weather, a goodly number of our Democratic citizens assembled in the Court House on Tuesday night, to ratify the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. The speech of Mr. Ashe, like all his speeches, was directly to the point and was warmly received by his auditors. Mr. J. A. Wright made his maiden speech, and acquitted himself in a style that would have done honor to the most experienced political speaker. His ideas were clear and distinct, and the language in which he expressed them was elegant and forcible.

The official report of the meeting gives a pretty full sketch of the remarks made by Messrs. Ashe and Wright, so that farther reference is unnecessary. The utmost harmony prevailed. The nomination of Breckinridge and Lane is endorsed by *every* Democrat that we have met since we got home from Baltimore.

☞ Last night a decided change took place in the weather, and to-day, instead of the thermometer standing among the nineties, it is down among the seventies. Although the change from the intense heat of the last week or two is very acceptable, we fear that unless great care is exercised, it may result in much sickness.

The candidates canvassing this county for the Legislature and the Sheriffalty, will have a good, easy time of it now, as they will not be required to blow so loudly and perspire so freely as they have had to do from the commencement of the campaign up to yesterday evening. We are more gratified for this change on account of our esteemed young friend, Maj. Poisson, as his bulky person must have rendered it exceedingly disagreeable to keep up with his more lean competitors. We would not have him *melt down* by any means before the first Thursday in August next, as the Democracy have a desire peculiar to themselves to *shelf* him, together with his compeer, Mr. Meares, in a scientific political manner.

TERRIFIC STORM.—On Monday last, (says the Tarboro' *Southerner* of the 7th inst.,) a tremendous storm of wind, rain and hail, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, swept through the upper part of this county, doing immense damage to crops, buildings, &c. It ranged about half a mile in width, taking in its destructive course the farms of Dr. John R. Mercer, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. John J. Battle, Turner W. Battle, Esq., and others. The farms are all more or less injured.—The lightning struck Mr. Knight's barn, killing two mules and one horse, burning up about 100 barrels corn, some fodder, &c. The smoke house and a couple of outbuildings belonging to Mr. John J. Battle were blown down and the fragments scattered in every direction.

Drouth.

No rain of any consequence having fallen for some weeks past, we learn that the crops throughout the Cape Fear section are suffering considerably. The boats plying between this town and Fayetteville are now stopped, one or two of them being aground in the channel about three miles below the latter place, and therefore the lighter draught ones are unable to psss either up or down.

From New Mexico and the Plains.

The Santa Fe mails, with dates to the 18th ult., arrived at Independence, Mo., on the 3d inst., from which we learn that no rain had fallen in New Mexico during the year, and the crops are almost entirely destroyed.—There never was such a scarcity of provisions and forage. Corn is selling at almost any price that is asked.

The troops from Utah were expected to arrive about the last of July. It is feared that their addition would almost create a famine.

The Navajo Indians were becoming insolent, and unless they are chastised by the troops they will soon make a foray on the settlements.

A few Indians were seen on the road by the mail party, some of whom belonging to the Kiowas examined of the wagons closely; but as the party were well armed, no attack was made.

The troops from the Pawnee Fork, who went in pursuit of some of the Indians, had not returned. The rumor of their having been caught lacks confirmation.

THE RIVER.—We notice the arrival in port last evening of the steamers *Flora McDonald, A. P. Hurt* and *Fanny Lutterloh*, they having succeeded in getting through from Fayetteville. Nearly or quite all of the others are aground up the river, and only the lightest draught boats are able to get down until there is more water in the river.

☞ A Schooner called the Henry P. Russell was launched at Deep River, Conn., on the 24th June. She is named after Henry P. Russell, Esq., now of Charleston, but formerly of this town.

☞ Advices from Denver City to the 23d ult. have been received, but there is no news of importance. An extensive fire had been raging in the prairies for a few days previous to the 23d.

HOT WEATHER.—From our exchanges at Charleston and Augusta, we learn that the heat was intense in those cities on the 4th inst. The *Courier* states that there were seven deaths in Charleston, and the *Dispatch* reports four in Augusta, all from sun-stroke.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.—The Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, at a meeting held in Raleigh a few days since, declared a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the profits of the Road for the past eight months.

☞ The Raleigh *Standard*, of the 7th inst., says that "the Rev. John F. Speight, of Edgecombe county, died at his residence on Thursday last, after a few days illness, of congestion of the lungs, aged about fifty years. His death will be deeply felt by his Church and his County. He was Chairman of the County Court of Edgecombe."

Ratified.

A meeting of the Democracy of Robeson county, held this week at Lumberton, cordially and enthusiastically ratified the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. So we go.

Hon. L. O'B. Branch.

The Raleigh Press is authorized to state that Hon. L. O'B. Branch will support Breckinridge and Lane.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new cotton from Texas was received at New Orleans on the morning of the 5th inst.

The Regatta.

Our correspondent has furnished us with the following result of the race which came off on the Wrightsville course on the 4th inst:

The second Regatta of the Carolina Yacht Club was sailed over Wrightsville Sound on the 4th instant. At 12 o'clock twenty-one sail was at the wharf, and on being called fourteen of them started for the prizes in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Fidler	2	..	..
Molly Exum	2	..	55
Harri Scarri	2	1	25
Anna	2	2	55
Cally	2	3	25
Jenny	2	4	55
Twilight	2	5	..
Wenona	2	5	25
Dew Drop	2	5	28
Carolina	2	5	30
Vastti	2	5	50
Zouave	2	6	5
Flying Cloud	2	8	35
Hiawatha	2	13	35

The wind was blowing light from the S. E., and the boats presented a beautiful appearance as they stretched up the channel to the first buoy. It was soon apparent that the Hiawatha, a large yacht of the first class, was too much for the small class boats that compose the greater part of the fleet. After various misshaps to several of the boats, five of them rounded up to the wharf in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Hiawatha	3	17	40
Anna	3	26	59
Zouave	3	27	49
Carolina	3	28	14
Jenny	3	35	..

Eli W. Hall, Esq., was called on to present the prizes, which he did in a very chaste and beautiful speech—presenting the first to the Hiawatha, which was accepted by Mr. P. H. Langton. The second to the Anna which was accepted by Mr. R. H. Cowan, after which the boats started for the main land. Why is it that more persons do not join this Club; it ought to find more favor with us. The sport is innocent and delightful, and the recreation is much needed by our over-worked citizens.

No. 2.

For the Journal.

"Equality among equals is equity, but equality among unequals is not equity."—*Maxim quoted by Hon. Geo. E. Badger in his recent speech at Wilmington.*

If the landed proprietors throughout the state had formed a joint stock company for the purpose of building up such a system of internal improvement as we now have, and had borrowed the money for this purpose, from the State, they would have been fully justified in an economical point of view by the results of the operation. For by the expenditure of nine millions in addition to the private subscriptions, nominally amounting to one-third the cost, but really amounting to much less, they would have added about fifty-five millions to the value of their lands, or about *five* times the amount expended. Meantime, they would have been justly responsible for the interest on this entire debt. The State of North Carolina has done for the landed interest, and is now doing for that interest the very good office under consideration. And the Opposition party with extraordinary generosity, would divide the burden growing out of these improvements equally between land and other property which has received no additional value from these public works.

If any one supposes that slave property is not taxed under our present revenue system, he is very much mistaken. The poll tax now collected from slaves is more than sufficient to meet all the expenditures of the State Government, after deducting the amount of interest on the State debt. In other words, if no system of internal improvements had been constructed, and consequently no State debt incurred, the tax now paid by slave property would be more than sufficient to meet all the expenses of the State Government. The public Treasurer, in his report to the last General Assembly, estimated the ordinary expenses of the State Government for the years 1859 and 1860 at $85,000 a year. Under the present Revenue Law, about $120,000 are collected from slave polls, or an excess of $35,000 over and above the whole amount of the ordinary expenditures of the State Government, and a larger amount than the whole revenue of the State from taxes of all kinds before she went into a system of internal improvements.

There is a very interesting calculation, which is easily made, showing how internal improvements have affected the relations of slave property to the State Revenue.—We will assume for the purposes of this calculation that *ad valorem* was the correct system of taxation prior to the creation of the Internal Improvement debt. Supposing the absence of any system of internal improvements, what would have been the amounts of tax on land, slaves and other property now in the State? By assessment of 1846 land was put down at about $66,000,000. We will allow nine millions for increase in value due to various causes, independent of internal improvement. This would put the land at $75,000,000. We will say that there are 300,000 slaves in the State, worth, on an average, $600 each, making an aggregate valuation of $180,000,000. The subjects of taxation might then be classed and valued as follows:

Land	$75,000 00
Slaves	180,000 00
All other property	245,000 00
Total value of property	$500,000 00

Bear in mind that this is my estimate of the value of the property of the State, independently of any influence exerted by internal improvements. A tax of *two* cents on the $100 worth of property would raise $100,000 *per annum*, or $15,000 more than the expenses of the State Government. We are supposing now the non-existence of internal improvements, and, of course, the non-existence of the debt thereby created, which now absorbs $530,000 a year of the public revenue. Slave property, paying at the rate of two cents on the $100 value, would then yield the sum of $36,000 *per annum*. Now the amount of revenue paid by slave property, under our present system of taxation, is $120,000, or an excess of $84,000 over and above what would have been fairly chargeable upon this kind of property, according to the *ad valorem* plan, had there been no internal improvement debt. Now, I contend that this internal improvement debt is a charge mainly upon land, by every principle of justice. But the Opposition party claims that it is equally a tax upon slaves and other property. Although they must see that land has been largely and permanently benefitted by the expenditure of the public money, whilst other property has received no considerable benefit, yet they will be satisfied with nothing short of equal taxation upon all alike. The existing system of revenue, by no means perfect in its details, is based upon the principle that "*Equality among unequals is not equity.*" Inasmuch as the money raised by taxation is *expended* in a way not calculated to benefit equally the different kinds of property, it is not right that taxes should be *imposed* equally on the different kinds of property. How can there be any difference of opinion upon a proposition so plain? JUSTICE.

FIRE AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.—*New York, July 7.*—The extensive flouring mills at the corner Fulton and Furman streets, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $ 35,000.

A goose that sees another drink, will do the same though it is not thirsty. The custom of drinking for company, when drinking is dispensable and prejudicial, seems to be a case of the same kind, and to put a man, feathers only excepted, upon a footing with a goose.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FULTON.

NEW YORK, July 7th, 1860.

The steamer *Fulton*, from Southampton for New York, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult., arrived off Cape Race yesterday.

It is said the King of Naples has accepted the propositions for a liberal constitution and an alliance with Piedmont.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte is dead.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 27th, 1860.

Cotton—Sales for the past three days of 26,000 bales—the market closing dull.

Flour dull, and buyers demand a reduction in price. Wheat has declined 1d. Corn—all qualities have slightly declined.

Rosin steady and prices unchanged.

Rice steady.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, July 9th, 1860.

The steamship Palestine, from Liverpool on the 27th, with telegraphic advices via Londonderry to the 28th ult., has arrived at this port.

Garribaldi had issued a proclamation calling upon the clergy to second the revolution. He has 36,000 volunteers, and a large expedition is fitting out at Genoa.

LIVERPOOL, June 28th, 1860.

Cotton dull and prices irregular. Sales for two days of 20,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet, but prices steady. Provisions dull. Consols for account closed at 93¼.

GEN. LANE ACCEPTS.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 6th, 1860.

Gen. Lane formally accepts the nomination for the Vice Presidency.

EXECUTION OF REV. J. S. HARDEN.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 7th, 1860.

Rev. J. S. Harden, convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed here yesterday. He confessed the crime to his brother.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL—THE ARIZONA GOLD FEVER—CALIFORNIA AFFAIRS—OREGON ELECTON.—*Fayetteville, Ark., July 5th.*—The telegraph was completed to this point yesterday.

The overland mail coach, with the California mail of the 15th ult., has just arrived, bringing the largest mail yet brought by the overland route.

The excitement in Arizona in regard to the recent gold discoveries continues. Many persons were en route for the mines. All the members of the provisional government had gone there. Some pronounce the mines a humbug—but one man had any gold to exhibit. He was very sanguine of a rich yield as soon as water could be had—but the whole country is a desert, upon which neither man nor beast can exist.

Trade is without any particular movement. A few articles have improved a trifle, but prices are greatly within remunerative rates.

A special election would be held in San Francisco on the 3d of July to decide whether $600,000 in bonds shall be issued to aid in building the San Francisco and San Jose railroad. A continuous line of telegraph from Srancisco to Los Angelos, 486 miles, will be in operation by the middle of July.

The grain harvest had commenced in California.—The accounts of the crops are extremely favorable. The yield of wheat and barley is unexpectedly large, and a third of the crop will require exporting for a market.

Returns from twelve counties in Oregon give the democratic candidate for Congress 1,032 and the republican candidate 1,033. The counties yet to hear from last year gave 152 democratic majority. Material changes both ways have taken place in the counties heard from, and both parties are hopeful. All accounts agree that a sufficient number of anti-Lecompton democrats and republicans have been chosen to the Legislature to defeat the election of Messrs. Lane and Smith to the U. S. Senate.

Gen. Lane's Acceptance of his Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION,
BALTIMORE, June 23, 1860.

Sir:—I am directed, by a vote of the democratic national convention, to inform you that you have been this day unanimously nominated by it as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of Vice-President of the United States, and in their behalf to request you to accept the same.

I beg leave at the same time to enclose to you a copy of the resolutions adopted by the convention as the political platform on which the party stands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
C. CUSHING, President.

Hon. Joseph Lane.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1860.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication you make in behalf of the Democratic National Convention, in which you inform me that on the 23d instant I was unanimously nominated by that body as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States, with the request that I shall accept the nomination.

The platform adopted, and of which you enclose me a copy, meets with my hearty approval, as it embodies what I have been contending for as the only means of stopping sectional agitation, by securing to all equality and constitutional rights, the denial of which has led to the present unhappy condition of public affairs.

Compromises of constitutional principles are ever dangerous, and I am rejoiced that the true democracy has seen fit to plant a firm foot on the rock of truth, and to give the people an opportunity to vindicate their love of justice and fraternal regard for each other's rights.

Non-intervention on the subject of slavery, I may emphatically say, is the cardinal maxim of the democracy—non-intervention by Congress and non-intervention by territorial legislatures, as is fully stated in the first resolution of the adopted platform. In vain should we declare the former without insisting upon the latter, because, to permit territorial legislatures to prohibit or establish slavery, or by unfriendly legislation to invalidate property, would be granting powers to the creature or agent, which, it is admitted, do not appertain to the principal, or the power that creates; besides which it would be fostering an element of agitation in the territory that must necessarily extend to Congress and the people of all the States.

If the constitution establishes the right of every citizen to enter the common territory with whatever property he legally possesses, it necessarily devolves on the federal government the duty to protect this right of the citizen whenever or wherever assailed or infringed.—The democratic party honorably meets this agitating question, which is threatening to sever and destroy this brotherhood of States. It does not propose to litigate for the extension of slavery, nor for its restriction, but to give to each State and to every citizen all that our forefathers proposed to give, namely: perfect equality of rights, and then to commit to the people, to climate and to soil, the determination as to the kind of institutions best fitted to their requirements in their constitutional limits, and declaring, as a fundamental maxim, that the people of a territory can only establish or prohibit slavery when they come to form a constitution, preparatory to their admission as a State into the Union.

If, happily, our principles shall prevail, an era of peace and harmony will be restored to our distracted country, and no more shall we be troubled with the agitation of this dangerous question, because it will be removed as well from the territorial legislatures as from the halls of Congress—when we shall be free to turn our attention to more useful issues, promotive of our growth in national greatness.

Our union must be preserved! But this can only be done by maintaining the constitution inviolate in all its provisions and guarantees. The judicial authority, as provided by the constitution, must be sustained, and its decisions implicitly obeyed, as well in regard to the rights of property in the Territories as in all other matters.

Hoping for success, and trusting in the truth and justice of the principles of our party, and in that Divine Providence that has watched over us, and made us one of the great nations of the earth, and that we may continue to merit Divine protection, I cheerfully accept the nomination so unanimously conferred on me, and cordially endorse the platform adopted by the convention.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your friend and obedient servant,

JOSEPH LANE.

"Where are you going?" asked a little boy of another who had just slipped and fallen down on an icy pavement.

"Going to get up," was the blunt reply.

For the Journal.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Lillington, N. C., held on the 3d of July, 1860, on motion, James Garrason, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. Will. D. Somers was requested to act as secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, the following preamble and resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the meeting, were offered and unanimously adopted—viz:

WHEREAS, Mr. Samuel W. Clement, the late Principal of the Academy at this place has been elected by the Trustees of Grove Academy at Kenansville, N. C., to take charge of that Institution, and has seen fit to resign his position here:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the course of circumstances which will deprive us of the labors of one whom we regard as second to none, both as a gentleman and a teacher.

Resolved, That in leaving us, he carries with him our best wishes for his success and prosperity in his new field of labor.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend him to the friends and patrons of the Institution which he has been chosen to serve, as every way worthy of their entire confidence and support.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal and Herald, the N. C. Presbyterian and the Oxford Leisure Hour.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAS. GARRASON, Ch'n.

WILL. D. SOMERS, Sec'y.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

To two gentlemen, who were in attendance at the last annual meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, which was held in Charlotte on the 27th ult., we are indebted for the following summary of the business transacted; as also for items in relation to the state of the work on the road:

The branch track from the main stem, to this place, as recently surveyed by the Engineers, was adopted, and the branch ordered to be built. This survey locates the depot for this place at the tan-yard, north of the Court House, and not a quarter of a mile from that building.

Depots or stations west of Rockingham, and on to Charlotte, were also located and named. The first station in Anson county, will be about two miles west of the river, and named "Pee Dee." The second, will be at Lilesville. The third at Wadesboro'. The fourth near Lawyers' Spring Church, and named "Lanesboro." The fifth, near Meadow Branch Church, and called "Meadow Branch." The sixth at Monroe. And the seventh on the Union and Mecklenburg line, and named "Indian Path."

Depots east of Rockingham had been previously located and named.

Mr. D. S. Cowan, having resigned the office of Treasurer of the Eastern Division, Mr. Duncan A. McRae, of Cheraw, S. C., was appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Loch A. McLaurin was appointed conductor on the eastern end of the road, on which end a tri-weekly train will commence running the first week in July, by which time fifty miles of track will be laid from Wilmington.

The grading east of Rockingham, and to within eight miles of that place, is in a forward state towards completion.

The piling at Big Swamp, nine miles east of Lumberton, will be finished the last week in July, and it is confidently expected that the cars will be running, at the end of the present year, one hundred miles west of Wilmington.

The track on the Western division has been laid four miles west of Charlotte, and the work is steadily advancing towards Lincolnton.

It was decided by the Board of Directors to push the work on the unlet sections in Richmond, Anson, Union and Mecklenburg, with as much vigor as possible. At an early day a force of Irish will be put on the grading from Union line to Charlotte, and the Company's force below Lumberton sent forward to the work in Richmond.—*Wadesboro' Argus, 5th inst.*

Democratic National Ex. Committee.

The following-named gentlemen compose this Committee:

Hon. I. I. Stevens, of Oregon, chairman.
Hon. R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas.
Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.
Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana.
Hon. Thomas B. Florence, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Geo. W. Hughes, of Maryland.
Hon. John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky.
Hon. John R. Thomson, of New Jersey.
Hon. A. B. Meek, of Alabama.
Augustus Schell, Esq., of New York.
Isaac H. Wright, Esq., of Massachusetts.
Hon. James G. Berret, of Washington, D. C.
Wm. Flinn, Esq., of Washington, D. C.
Walter Lenox, Esq., of Washington, D. C.
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Geo. W. Riggs, Washington, D. C., Treasurer.

All communications should be addressed to Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, Chairman, Washington, D. C. Rooms of the Committee at No. 139 National Hotel.

Lenoir Matters.

We have not yet had time to allude to the discussion, last Tuesday, at Kinston, between Messrs. Jno. F. Wooten and James P. Speight, candidates for the Senate. The gentlemen had quite a lively time of it, and there were some hard knocks passed between legal logic and agricultural rhetoric. Mr. Wooten hewed out a platform for himself and seemed to us to be going it, free and easy, on his own hook. He goes in for *exempting* household and kitchen furniture, and other small notions which can't well be included in the phrase, "every species of property." Mr. Speight stood square up on the democratic platform, and we are inclined to the belief that Mr. Wooten has a hard road to travel and won't be elected, soon!

Mr. Speight's was an excellent speech, and both gentlemen acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of their respective friends, who mutually claimed the day.

Rough Notes, 7th inst.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3rd.—The steamship Habana, Capt. McConnell, with Havana dates to the 30th ult., has arrived. The Havana sugar market is steady and unchanged. Sterling Exchange quoted at 12¾ a 13.—Sight Exchange on New York at 1¼ per cent. prem. Freights have slightly declined.

The schooner Emily Keith, from Vera Cruz, 21st, reports that the steamer Wave, from Tampico for Vera Cruz, struck a snag while coming out of Trishan Inlet. She is a total loss, but most of her cargo has been saved in a damaged condition. Other news is unimportant.

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HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

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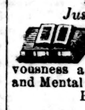

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The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequence of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately and radically.* This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

June 20th, 1859.—54&43-1awly

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

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THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,

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IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine known and appproved by all that have used it, and now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

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The *Family Cathartic* PILLS is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

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March 24, 1860. 171&31—1y

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Healthy human Blood upon being

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